

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy and warmer to-day; prob-
ably light local rains to-morrow.
Highest temperature yesterday, 62; lowest, 39.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

WILSON WILL CONVERSE WITH GERMAN AT PEACE SESSION; FOCH PREPARED TO ADVANCE GERMAN ARMS ON REFUSAL TO SIGN; FRANCE ASKS LIGHT ON PRESIDENT'S PROTECTION PLEDGE

FIRST NON-STOP CHICAGO TO N. Y. FLIGHT IS MADE

Capt. White, Army Aviator,
Covers 727 Miles in 6
Hours 50 Minutes.

LIBERTY MOTOR IS USED

Civilian Mechanician Carried
on Biplane Which Sets a
New Record.

Capt. E. F. White, an army aviator, made the first non-stop flight from Chicago to New York yesterday. He left Ashburn Field, Chicago, at 9:30 A. M. and landed as fresh as a daisy at Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, at 4:40 P. M., covering the distance, 727 miles, in six hours and fifty minutes. His average speed was 106.33 miles an hour.

Capt. White said most of the flight was made at an altitude of 12,000 feet. He said the atmosphere was remarkably clear and was ideal for making observations.

No untoward incident of any kind occurred to mar the trip. "The motor worked beautifully and everything was 'smooth sailing,'" he said.

The distance covered by Capt. White without stopping is equivalent practically to one-half the air line from St. John's, the start of the proposed transatlantic flight, to the Azores, the first scheduled stopping place on the way to the other side. It is 1,450 miles from St. John's to the Azores, and 900 miles from the Azores to Lisbon. This is the suggested British American Ministry route.

The shortest possible route of the proposed transatlantic flight is from St. John's to Valencia, Ireland, a distance of 1,850 miles. This is a little more than two and a half times the distance covered by Capt. White in his remarkable non-stop flight.

Will Fly to Washington.
The aviator said he would remain at Hazelhurst Field for a few days and then will fly to Washington. He added that he will not attempt to try for a return non-stop flight to the city.

Capt. White was accompanied by his assistant, H. M. Shafer, a civilian, who acted as mechanic. Both were up at dawn and after making sure that their De Havilland biplane was as fit as the finest flier, they announced they were ready for the journey. The biplane was equipped with a twelve cylinder Liberty motor. Its gasoline capacity is 124 gallons and the last thing the Captain said before he started was that he had sufficient gasoline in the tank to carry him to Mineola Field with the greatest ease and comfort.

Thousands of persons saw Capt. White's machine high in the air, but the great majority of them didn't realize at the time the significance of the flight.

At Gary, Ind., it was reported he was flying high above the smoke clouds of the steel mills, but even at this great altitude it was apparent to all spectators that he was flying at a terrific rate.

The biplane passed over Bryan, Ohio, at 11:35 A. M. central time, and then was flying south, according to a New York Central Railroad dispatcher at Toledo.

New York Central officials at Cleveland got a glimpse of the machine and concluded that it had changed from their route to that of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Capt. White stretched his legs, washed up and had a "snatch" of food after landing at Mineola, after which he started for this city.

When Capt. White arrived at the Hotel Astor at 9 o'clock last night he asked for a room with a bath and was told no such accommodations were available, whereupon he started out to make the rounds of the hotels in search of what he wanted. He was not successful. He later returned to the Astor and put up for the night in a small room which had no bath.

Capt. White told newspaper men there was absolutely no "story" in what he had done, and he made it plain he didn't care to talk about himself either.

No Feet at All, He Says.
It wasn't any feat at all—this first non-stop flight from Chicago to New York—so he insisted.

"I left the mail service field in Chicago at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, central time," he said, "and arrived at the Mineola Field at 4:40 P. M. central time, making the entire distance, 727 miles, in 6 hours and 50 minutes. Just put in the paper the time I started and the time the flight ended and that's all there is to it."

"I flew at an altitude of 12,000 feet all the way," the Captain continued in response to a prodding of questions, "and the weather was perfect the entire distance. No, it wasn't cold at that height. I considered it very comfortable riding."

"I didn't follow any particular route, but picked up landmarks as I went along."

"And did you make the flight under orders?" he was asked.

"No," he replied. "I asked permission to make it."

Capt. White said he will fly to Washington on Monday, after which he will make a return flight to Chicago.

Raynham Bets He'll Be in England To-morrow

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 19.—Capt. Frederick P. Raynham, British aviator, competing with Harry G. Hawker, Australian, for the \$50,000 prize offered by the London Daily Mail for the first flyer to cross the Atlantic, announced late to-day that he would make every effort to "hop off" to-morrow, as he had laid a wager he would be in England Easter Monday.

STAMPS ISSUED FOR 2.75 BEER

Revenue Bureau Reverses Its
Decision on Palmer's Rec-
ommendation.

LEGAL END UNAFFECTED

No Order to Halt Distribution
to Be Issued—Court Deci-
sion Awaited.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, April 19.—The internal revenue bureau to-day began the issuance of revenue stamps for the sale by New York brewers of 2 1/2 per cent. beer.

The bureau's decision with reference to the use of revenue stamps for the payment of revenue tax was prompted by the Department of Justice. It was on the recommendation of Assistant Attorney-General Frierson that the bureau reversed its previous stand to-day and issued instructions to the collector in New York to sell revenue stamps for this purpose.

The recommendation came through Attorney-General Palmer after consideration of the situation by Mr. Frierson. It was determined by the Department of Justice that sale of revenue stamps would not prejudice the case or the court's action pending, and it was held that it further would not relieve the brewers in any sense of responsibility under the food conservation act and the President's proclamation thereunder.

Apparently the legal authorities of the Department of Justice, agreed with Elihu Root that tender of the taxes was equivalent to payment, and that acceptance of them under the revenue law did not prejudice proceedings under other statutes.

Law officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau and the Department of Justice declared that the brewers were not relieved of responsibility or liability.

Revenue stamps are to be sold for the beer until decision is reached in the case now pending in the courts seeking to enjoin enforcement of the one-half of 1 per cent. ruling by the Government.

Assistant Attorney-General Frierson has not yet submitted to the Attorney-General for transmission to the Treasury the brief requested as to the legality of sale of 2 1/2 per cent. beer. Mr. Frierson stated to-day that the brief probably would be ready within a few days, though he doubted if it could be completed before the hearing in the New York courts early next week.

As a result of the action of the Federal authorities to-day it is plain that the brewers will not be restrained or interfered with in the sale of 2 1/2 per cent. beer, but they will have to stand the consequences of their action under the law if the courts decide in favor of the Government.

No order to stop the sale of the 2 1/2 per cent. beer has been issued and none will be issued. So far as can be learned even formal complaints that might compel the filing of bonds to hold the brewers on sales made are not to be issued. The Government will wait upon the court's decision and then withdraw from action or bring prosecutions against the brewers.

HOUSE GETS IRISH PAPERS.

Colonel Sees Delegates Sent From
This Country to Paris.

PARIS, April 19.—The three delegates sent by the Irish societies in the United States to place Ireland's case before the Peace Conference—Edward P. Dunne, formerly Governor of Illinois; Frank P. Walsh and Michael J. Ryan of Philadelphia—called upon Col. E. M. House of the American peace delegation this morning.

The papers relating to their requests on the Irish question, the acceptance of which had been set for to-day, were handed to Col. House by his callers.

WILSON IN LONG CONFERENCE.

After Talk With Clemenceau Premier
Receives Foch.

PARIS, April 19.—President Wilson had a long conference with Premier Clemenceau at the War Office this afternoon. Immediately after the President's departure, Premier Clemenceau received Marshal Foch.

POTEL LAFAYETTE & HOTEL BREVOYE.
French Wars and Restaurants. New modern suite to each new open to accommodate our largely increasing patronage.

STEP TAKEN TO DISSOLVE CITY'S SURFACE LINES

Court Asked to Sever 8th
and 9th Ave. Companies
From Lessee.

PLEA BY STOCKHOLDERS

If Granted It Would Mean
Abrogation of Free Trans-
fer Privilege.

The hope that Job Hedges as receiver would be left in unmolested possession of the complete system of the New York Railways, and that the disorganization that made surface cars travel so trying in the receivership of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, would be avoided was hit a hard blow yesterday. Petitions were filed for the owners of the Eighth and Ninth Avenue Railroad companies in the United States District Court asking that the lines of these companies be severed from the system.

The petition was filed in behalf of the stockholders of the two subsidiary lines. If they are granted they are likely to be followed by similar action on the part of the owners of the other lines that are parts of the New York Railways Company through leases that bind the parent company to pay the lessors a specific income.

If the system is disintegrated, transfers will be eliminated at a hundred or more intersecting points. The Eighth Avenue line runs from South Ferry to the Polo Grounds and the Ninth Avenue line runs from Desbrosses street to 106th street. Transfers are given on cars at all intersecting points from the Forty-second street line of the Third Avenue Railroad Company and at some Fifty-ninth street intersections.

Compensation for Leases.

The New York Railways Company inherits its leases of these subsidiaries from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. It is obligated to pay the Ninth Avenue company \$44,000 a year, the equivalent of 8 per cent. on the \$550,000 of capital stock of the subsidiary, and all taxes. The parent company is obligated to pay the Eighth Avenue line \$215,000 a year and all taxes. The Eighth Avenue line has a capitalization of \$1,000,000.

No part of the stock of either company is controlled by the New York Railways Company. The Eighth Avenue line was built by the Law family forty-six years ago and its stock is still in the hands of that family.

The petitions were presented to Judge Julius M. Mayer, who is in charge of all receiverships of traction lines. He set to-morrow, at 4:30 o'clock, as the date for argument on the petitions.

In the petitions it is recited that the New York Railways Company is in the hands of a receiver, that the difficulties of operating traction companies have been multiplied by increasing costs of operation and the inability to secure relief through increasing fares.

The court is asked to order the receiver to return the property of the petitioners.

Burr's Letter to Whitney.

As soon as he heard of the petitions William P. Burr, Corporation Counsel, wrote a letter to Travis H. Whitney, acting chairman of the Public Service Commission, asking him to take such steps as may be necessary to protect existing transfer privileges. The letter of the Corporation Counsel follows:

"Each of these petitions contains a prayer that the court direct the receiver of the New York Railways Company to discontinue the use of your petitioner's said roadways, rights, privileges, franchises and other properties in said indenture or agreement described, and to return, surrender and deliver to your petitioner possession of the same."

"Consistently with the city's contention before the United States District Court and before your commission, discontinuance of operation as thus prayed for—thus involving the abrogation of existing compulsory free transfer privileges in favor of the public—cannot lawfully be effected by order of the United States District Court to its receiver."

"The provisions of the Public Service Commission's law provide that except and until your commission otherwise prescribes either by making an appropriate joint route and rate order or by the exercise of some other lawful power vested in it by the statute, the continued joint operation of these roadways now held under lease, including the free transfer privileges, must be continued by the receiver."

"My purpose in writing this letter to you is to request that in case either receiver of the New York Railways Company or either of the lessor companies apply to the commission for its order prescribing a change in the existing situation, that you will please notify me and give me the opportunity to be heard on behalf of the city in opposition to such a change."

Continued on Sixteenth Page.

Plebiscite for Germany Before Rejecting Peace

COPENHAGEN, April 19.—Preparations are being made in Germany for a plebiscite on the question of rejecting the peace terms offered to Germany if such rejection is considered necessary, according to the Cologne Gazette.

BERLIN, April 19.—The German armistice commission reports that it has not yet received the official invitation for the German delegates to attend the peace negotiations at Versailles.

Announcement was made in Paris on Wednesday that the formal invitation to the German delegates had been forwarded to Berlin.

VIENNA RIOTERS ARE SHOT DOWN

Jobless Mobs, Led by Bol-
sheviki, Try to Storm Par-
liament Building.

LARGE LIST OF WOUNDED

Bombs Are Thrown in Demand
for Work or Food—Troops
and Police Charge.

VIENNA, April 17 (delayed).—Crowds composed of unemployed who were urged on by Bolshevik agitators attempted to-day to storm the Parliament building but eventually were dispersed after battles with Government troops and the police. Several windows in the Parliament building were broken, as was the case when similar demonstrations occurred during the first few days after the formation of a republic last November.

As the news of the attacks on the Parliament building spread over the city to-night the uneasy feeling which has prevailed here during the last week was accentuated. It appears, however, that the majority of the Viennese are not sympathetic with Communist aims, apparently all that they want being work and food.

So far the situation has been saved by the numerous and stalwart city police force. This force appears to have been unaffected by propaganda and to take a professional attitude toward the disturbances, which it regards as foolish excesses. It is possible, however, that the real tests of the ability of the Communists to create disorders will come to-morrow and subsequently.

Dangerous Plan Frustrated.

The affairs at the Parliament building were fraught with alarming possibilities, as it was feared the Bolshevik element might have succeeded in gaining control of this or other public buildings near by, all of which are carefully guarded by the city police. The outlying districts are patrolled by the National Guard, with a few scattered policemen to help.

To the Associated Press correspondent, who witnessed the demonstrations last November, those to-day were less violent and were clearly the work of propagandists, who are Russians or Hungarians or else young fanatics of Vienna. The rioting started in the afternoon, when a crowd attempted to enter the Parliament Building, although the doors were shut. The police within refused to open them. Then a crowbar was obtained and an entry was effected on the ground floor. The police opened fire and the leaders ran back into the crowd.

For several hours that section of the city was the scene of considerable fighting. Soldiers charged here and there, and numerous persons were wounded, ambulances and automobiles carrying them away.

Mounted police also charged the crowds when the speechmakers became too boisterous or attempted to lead new attacks upon the doors. After 6 o'clock

Continued on Second Page.

Soldiers Satisfied; Still Get Smokes

LETTERS from the Rhine zone tell how the soldiers work and play, keeping up their spirits through the gifts of THE SUN Tobacco Fund. Many of the overseas boys have saved up their most recent tobacco gifts so as to be able to smoke until the next issue, which they confidently expect, arrives.

Read on page 1, section 4, how the smoke fund is preparing for a lively time this week. Gifts to it should quicken pace to keep up.

WARNING: THE SUN TO BACCO FUND HAS NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER FUND, ORGANIZATION OR PUBLICATION. IT EMPLOYS NO AGENTS OR SOLICITORS.

Continued on Sixteenth Page.

U. S. GUARANTEE NOT SO SURE AS LLOYD GEORGE'S

Promise of Wilson Is Con-
tingent on Senate, but
Britain's Is Definite.

GREGORY ADVISED ACTION

Clemenceau to Make State-
ment Soon, if It Does Not
Get Out Otherwise.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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PARIS, April 19.—Either Premier Clemenceau or President Wilson or both, it would seem, will have to make public very soon the nature of the agreement and the assurances given to France in order to satisfy the demands of the French public for information as to what France may expect. A resolution adopted by the French Senate stating that it relied upon the Government to obtain military guarantees from the Allies deemed indispensable for French security is accepted as paving the way for a speech by Premier Clemenceau. Undoubtedly it was inspired by the Government and was designed to affect American sentiment.

While some are inclined to interpret this as meaning that Premier Clemenceau has not yet obtained a definite guarantee from President Wilson, this does not accord with the best information THE SUN has been able to obtain, which would indicate that President Wilson's pledge was given and now awaits formulation.

Acts on Gregory's Advice.

It is now known that more than a week ago the President obtained an opinion on the subject from Thomas W. Gregory, formerly Attorney-General of the United States, prepared while he was still in Paris. Mr. Gregory is believed to have advised him that it would be perfectly proper to assure Premier Clemenceau he would ask the American Senate to ratify an agreement guaranteeing that America would regard a German invasion of France as an act of war and a violation of the treaty and would move instantly, without waiting for the cumbersome processes of the league to operate.

Undoubtedly, however, the President's counselors are not in agreement on the wisdom of this action, chiefly on the ground that it will shatter all confidence remaining in the covenant. While the President could give only a conditional assurance, the British certainly have given a definite, binding guarantee of military assistance.

Under this agreement British troops and the British fleet also will begin moving automatically over the English Channel upon notification that France has been invaded.

Stronger Than Old Entente.

This is much stronger, it seems, than the old Entente, which in its military features rested merely on a letter from Viscount Grey, then British Foreign Secretary, that Great Britain would consider aid to France in certain contingencies, which resulted in much uncertainty as to Great Britain's course at the beginning of this war. The Georges-Clemenceau agreement, it is predicted, will assume the form of a definite written engagement to be submitted to the British Parliament, although this is technically unnecessary under the British system.

French newspapers are teeming with discussion of the so-called alliance. Pethick in the Echo de Paris declares that the French Government will be turned out if it justifies the imperfections of the treaty it has made unsatisfactory alliances, and demands that the agreement be made public before the treaty. He says the fortune of the so-called alliance, depending on the character of this alliance, and adds:

"Naturally one should not ignore certain difficulties. President Wilson cannot conclude an alliance without the Senate's approval, and in the present circumstances we do not believe that Premier Lloyd George's Cabinet would attempt such an act without the approbation of Parliament."

"For us it would be in the nature of a supplementary guarantee. If this is not a realistic France will be in a critical situation."

HELD AS BLANQUET AID.

Gen. Santiago Mendoza Arrested in
Laredo.

LAREDO, TEX., April 19.—Gen. Santiago Mendoza, a former officer in the Mexican army, who has been living here for some time, was arrested late last night charged with complicity in the Diaz-Blanquet revolutionary movement in Mexico. He became known to-day, meaning Premier Clemenceau, depending on the character of this alliance, and adds:

"Naturally one should not ignore certain difficulties. President Wilson cannot conclude an alliance without the Senate's approval, and in the present circumstances we do not believe that Premier Lloyd George's Cabinet would attempt such an act without the approbation of Parliament."

"For us it would be in the nature of a supplementary guarantee. If this is not a realistic France will be in a critical situation."

Continued on Sixteenth Page.

Wilson's Plan to Defer All Mandates Opposed by Great Britain and France

PARIS, April 19.—President Wilson, it is now known, wants the entire question of mandates deferred until the first meeting of the League of Nations, which probably will be in October. Great Britain and France have lodged violent objections to this plan for two reasons:

- 1.—It would leave the territories to which mandates would apply in a dangerous and unsettled state.
- 2.—These territories should know now what they are to get so that they can make calculations for their future military programmes, while maintaining troops in these regions entails heavy expense.

Although President Wilson has set May 20 as the tentative date for his sailing home, the exact date depends on the length of time taken to conclude negotiations with the German peace delegates. President Wilson has every intention of remaining until the negotiations are concluded. His programme calls for the signing of other agreements before he leaves Paris.

The date for the extra session of Congress remains unsettled for the same reason. The President virtually has made up his mind to call an extra session between May 20 and June 1. Since he has every hope of attending the opening session, he cannot fix the date until he knows when he can leave Paris and arrive in Washington.

WILSON FIRM IN OPPOSING ITALY

PLEAS OF ORLANDO AND SONNINO
FOR FIUME FAIL THUS FAR TO
CONVINCE PRESIDENT.

Pro-Ally and Moderate Rus-
sians Believe Lenine Is
Fooling Wilson.

SCHEME AIDS BOLSHEVIKI

Their Hands Will Be Strengthened
by Revictualing Project, It Is Claimed.

TALK OF SPLITTING PORT

Treaty of London Being Used
as a Threat to Coerce
France and Britain.

Special Wireless Despatch to THE SUN.
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PARIS, April 19.—The Wilson-Nansen plan to use food supplies for the Russians as a means of overcoming Bolshevism in Russia meets with opposition from the pro-Ally and moderate Russians in Paris equal to that aroused by the Trinkopli proposal.

Russian representatives here who have just issued a manifesto stating their aim to be the pacification of Russia so that a plebiscite can be taken to determine the form of government the Russian people really want are amused by the idea that Lenine and Trotsky can be separated by such tactics.

The Russian representatives say it is a supposition that one of the leaders is worse than the other, and they believe that Lenine is fooling President Wilson and that once food comes into Russia the Bolshevik hands will be strengthened. This is borne out by despatches from Stockholm, where news of the Nansen project has provoked amazement.

Information from Russia is that the one thing the Bolsheviks need above all else to strengthen their position is food. It is stated that recently the only means of persuading Soviet troops to leave their barracks to repress disorders has been a promise to them of extra rations. Strikes of workmen against the Bolshevik regime have been due largely to the lack of food.

Of the 650,000 inhabitants remaining in Petrograd almost half are said to be Soviet Government officials and employees, who are beginning to complain of hunger. A Russian colonel who has just arrived from Reval is quoted as saying that desertions are on the increase in the Red Army and the men would leave en masse if they failed to get food. They know that the White Army is getting it.

NANSEN HAS TROUBLE IN REACHING LENINE

Messenger Service Needed to
Convey Message.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 19.—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, head of the commission to feed Russia, is having difficulty in getting into touch with Nikolai Lenine, the Russian Bolshevik Premier, concerning the revictualing of Russia on condition that the Bolsheviks cease hostilities.

The wireless services of the Entente countries apparently are not available, and a messenger will be sent to Norway to communicate Dr. Nansen's message to Moscow. Consequently Lenine's reply probably will not be available for several days.

The French press is showing a hostile attitude toward the revictualing plan. One paper describes it as "another Trinkopli," and several charge that it is an attempt by the Americans to ingratiate themselves to obtain concessions, and scout the suggestion of humane rather than political motives.

Although the American peace delegation repeatedly has stated that William B. Bullitt and Lincoln Steffens were not empowered to negotiate with the Bolsheviks when they recently visited Russia, the fact that they were accompanied by Gen. W. W. Pettit of the United States Army lent such official coloring to the party that both the French and English newspapers are inclined to regard the delegation as official and credit the revictualing plan to their report.

Enemy Expected to Seek Controversy on Basis of Fourteen Points.

DELAY TO BE OPPOSED

Chief Fear in Paris Is That
Exercise of Force Will
Be Needed.

BIG TASK FOR SENATE

Will Have Only 60 Days to
Ratify Treaty and Alliance
Protecting France.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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PARIS, April 19.—President Wilson has decided that he will converse personally with the German peace delegates when they arrive at Versailles on Friday of next week, and there is much speculation now whether he will allow himself to be drawn into controversy with them as to how far he has carried out his fourteen points.

It is realized that German diplomacy now has President Wilson as its objective and the fourteen points as the basis of its strategy. Americans here regard it as unfortunate that through the newspapers the people of Europe have come to believe that the peace treaty will be signed by May 15. The French particularly are fostering this idea and are planning a great celebration, with triumphal parades.

The President's close advisers will not hazard even a guess when the document will be signed, as they realize that the Allies and associated Powers have been underestimating the time required to draw the treaty and keen disappointment has been caused.

Pressure May Be Applied.

Chief interest here now is centered upon the arrival of the Germans and upon the possibility that they will refuse to sign the treaty. In this connection all the French newspapers reprint to-day the interview by Karl H. von Wiegand, the staff correspondent of THE SUN in Berlin, with Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German Foreign Secretary, in which the latter asserts that Germany will not sign a treaty which deprives her of the Saar Valley, and contends that while many of the fourteen points have been violated the grossest of such violations is the disposition of the Saar district. Most of the newspapers give these assertions a great display.

The Council of Four has considered what they will do if the Germans refuse to sign or reject any of the clauses of the treaty, as they threaten to do. It is pointed out that the associated Powers have three means of applying pressure in that contingency, any one or all of which may be resorted to with the certainty of success. They are:

1. The instant stoppage of revictualing, now amounting to 300,000 tons of food a month, of which Germany already is beginning to feel the benefit.
2. Restoration of the absolute blockade which prevailed during the last year of the war, closing Germany up tight.
3. An order from Marshal Foch to the British, American and French armies of occupation to advance eastward into Germany from their present zones.

Resistance Not Expected.

The report of Marshal Foch for the military occupation of parts of Germany, or all of it if necessary, has not yet been presented, but the Paris newspapers assert tonight that he has taken measures looking toward such an eventuality. No one here believes the reports that Germany is planning military resistance. What plainly is feared is another Brest-Litovsk affair.

In that event the associated Powers would have to forego two of their means of pressure and resort to the third, the use of armed forces, as the Germans were compelled to do by the Russians' attitude of non-resistance after Brest-Litovsk. Apparently the German propaganda on this subject is designed to frighten the Allies and at the same time to satisfy public opinion in Germany.

France Defers Demobilization.

With the Germans due in Versailles in six days a pause has come in the demobilization of the French army, the classes from 1907 to 1910 remain under arms. The Government has not published its decision in regard to demobilization and *L'Intransigeant* says it will not until the Germans sign the peace treaty, thereby main-

1,700,000 Now Out of Army.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Progress of demobilization was announced by the War Department to-day as follows: Total discharges, 1,769,399; officers resigned or discharged, 86,812; total troops ordered demobilized, 1,949,000.

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